

trations, all of which are clear cut and bring out decisively the idea they are intended to convey. These, in conclusion with a well-written text, and the report of cases, exemplify the detail of technique and the appropriate apparatus in a very valuable and comprehensive manner.

The indexed bibliography is complete; the general index makes the volume very serviceable.

G. A. W.

Psychology Applied to Medicine. By David W. Wells, M. D. F. A. Davis Company, Philadelphia, 1907.

In this small book of 140 pages, the author first reviews the elementary principles of psychology and then discusses the subjects of hypnotism and psychotherapeutics. The latter part is very interesting but on the whole can hardly be said to do justice to this large and important subject.

Principles of Surgery. By N. Senn, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., C. M. Revised. Fourth edition by Emanuel J. Senn, M. D., and Emanuel Friend, M. D. Publishers, F. A. Davis Co. 1909.

Published at the zenith of the great Senn's surgical activity (1890), the first edition of this volume was the first systematic presentation of the subjects of bacteriology and pathology in the light of recent discoveries; it, therefore, did much to interest the rank and file of the profession in the newer developments. His teaching of modern surgical pathology has had a permanent effect upon American surgery, and his experimental investigations gave a lasting impetus to both general and special surgery. Senn's services as "master surgeon," as clinical teacher and as experimenter have received universal recognition.

Those Nerves. By George Lincoln Walton, M. D., Consulting Neurologist to the Massachusetts General Hospital. Publishers, J. B. Lippincott Company. 1909.

This delightful little book, by the author of "Why Worry," could have been called, as he himself suggests, "That Brain."

Dedicated "to those who need it," its perusal will be found to benefit any and every one of you and your patients. The least nervous will find that he does some thing, has some habit or weakness that is not just the characteristic of a normal brain. To be sure, I felt that nothing in it would apply to me, and laughed aloud at the quotation from Epictetus, and then, a few moments later there came an earthquake (March 10th), an inexplicable oppression and tachycardia. Here is the quotation:

"In a voyage, for instance, casting my eyes down upon the ocean below and looking around me, and seeing no land, I am beside myself, and imagine that, if I should be shipwrecked, I must swallow all that ocean; nor does it occur to me, that three pints are enough for me. What is it, then, that alarms me, —the ocean? No; but my own impressions. Again, in an earthquake, I imagine the city is going to fall upon me; but is not one little stone enough to knock my brains out? What is it then, that oppresses and makes us beside ourselves? Why, what else but our own impressions?"

R. B.

Text Book Upon the Pathogenic Bacteria. Joseph McFarland, M. D., Publishers. W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia. 1909.

The sixth edition of this "Text Book Upon the Pathogenic Bacteria," is a volume of seven hundred and nine pages, an increase over the preceding edition of about sixty pages. It has been extensively revised, and is well up with the recent advances of investigation. The general plan of the book is good, and the subdivision logical, making it a volume from which the student can readily obtain a systematic knowledge of the subject.

The first section upon "general considerations" is fairly complete, giving sufficient detail without too much comment. The descriptions of technique are concise, and the discussion of the preparation of the culture media, and of the differential staining methods indicate the difficulties which are apt to be encountered. The chapter on "Immunity" presents the subject matter most clearly, and has been considerably enlarged to include the recent studies which have been made. A new chapter has been inserted on the phagocytic powers of the blood and the opsonic index, but for some reason, reference to this has been omitted from the table of contents.

The grouping of the bacteria according to their pathogenic action, and the concise though detailed descriptions of the cultural characteristics present to the student a systematic scheme which is easily understood. The short resume of the chief characteristics at the head of each description is especially convenient for rapid review. The discussion of the pathogenic action and of the therapeutic applications are sufficiently detailed to be easily grasped. The chapter on "Syphilis" has been entirely rewritten in view of the discovery of the specific cause, and a brief discussion of the modern methods of diagnosis has been added. The chapter on "Typhoid" has been revised to include the recent studies on vaccination, and the discussion of "Hog Cholera" has been considerably modified because of the question which has been raised as to the specificity of the organism.

The book is well bound, and the text is clearly printed upon good paper, and well illustrated. The style is simple, and easily read. There is a complete bibliographic index, and the general index is well arranged. The volume is one which must appeal to the student of pathogenic bacteriology, and the carefully compiled bibliography renders it of considerable value as a book of reference.

E. C. D.

The Test-Diet in Intestinal Diseases. By Prof. Adolf Schmidt. Authorized Translation by Charles D. Aaron, M. D. Publishers, F. A. Davis Co. 1909.

It is remarkable that internists who do not fail to examine the urine and even the gastric contents of their gastro-intestinal cases, frequently overlook the diagnostic examination of stools. This is due to the prudery of the public and the repulsiveness of the examination. Both are easily overcome. The methods of examination have of late years been greatly simplified, thanks to the persevering researches of Adolf Schmidt, and this book embodies and details the methods (familiar to all who have followed his publications in the German literature) at present commonly used.

The test-diet is a simple one. It gives one a standard stool, for comparisons made between feces of patients on varied diets would greatly complicate the subject.

The examination of the stool macroscopically both before and after grinding it up in a mortar, is carefully detailed. In my hands in an experience acquired during the last eighteen months, the latter is